

TITLE OF THE INVENTION  
ELECTRICAL DEVICE AND  
METHOD OF PRODUCING THE SAME

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an electrical device and a method of producing the same, e.g., to an electrical device such as a transformer or inductor.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

When a transformer having a center tap (CT) is used, for example, the number of switching elements of a power conversion circuit can be reduced. In a transformer, as shown in Fig. 1, a plurality of coils  
15 are formed by winding electric wires on a bobbin 11. The ends of the coils are connected to pin terminals 12 of the bobbin 11 to serve as input/output terminals. Fig. 2 shows a typical graphical symbol for a transformer having a CT. The terminal numbers coincide  
20 with those the circled terminal numbers shown in Fig. 1.

To form a CT, at least two coils must be formed. This leads to an increase in number of steps in the winding process and a decrease in workability. When  
25 one end of each coil is connected to a common pin terminal in order to form the CT, the workability d creases more. The increase in number of steps and

the decrease in workability increase the production cost of the transformer, and make it difficult to automate the production of the transformer.

In a transformer which deals with a large  
5 current, sometimes a plurality of coils are formed and used as they are connected parallel to each other, so that the resistance of the coils may be decreased. To form a CT, at least two coils are required. To form coils of a transformer having a CT to be parallel to  
10 each other, coils in a number twice that of the coils of a transformer having no CT must be formed by winding. This further increases the production cost of the transformer and makes it further difficult to automate the production of the transformer.

15 Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2001-155933 discloses a transformer that uses a plate-like coil on which a plate-like conductor (to be referred to as a "conductive plate" hereinafter) is wound, in order to reduce the number of producing steps of the transformer  
20 that deals with a large current. As the conductive plate is formed by pressing or the like, a plate material loss occurs easily when forming the conductive plate by punching. Also, the conductive plate is difficult to machine when compared to an ordinary  
25 electric wire. Thus, a plate-like coil is not applied to a transformer with a CT in which the coil has a complicated arrangement.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made to solve the above problems separately, or at once, and has as its  
5 object to facilitate formation of coils having a tap, thus improving the workability. It is another object of the present invention to provide coils with a low resistance without forming a plurality of windings parallel to each other.

10 In view of the above objects, a preferred embodiment of the present invention discloses an electrical device comprising: a conductor in which a plurality of plate portions are connected to each other at portions thereof; and at least two coils on which  
15 the conductor is wound.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate  
20 the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a view for explaining a method of  
25 producing a transformer;

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a typical graphical symbol for a transformer having a CT;

Fig. 3 is a view showing the shape of a conductive plate that forms the coils of a transformer according to an embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a view for explaining a method of  
5 producing the conductive plate;

Fig. 5 is a view for explaining a method of forming coils with a conductive plate;

Fig. 6 is a view showing the coils in a completed state;

10 Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the coils in the completed state;

Fig. 8 is a view showing the shape of a conductive plate according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a view for explaining a method of  
15 producing the conductive plate according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a view showing coils according to the first embodiment in a completed state;

Fig. 11 is a view showing the shape of a  
20 conductive plate according to the second embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a view for explaining a method of producing the conductive plate according to the second embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a view showing the shape of a  
25 conductive plate according to the third embodiment;

Fig. 14 is an enlarged view of the vicinity of a CT formation portion according to the third embodiment;

Fig. 15 is a view for explaining a method of producing the conductive plate according to the third embodiment;

Figs. 16A to 16C are views for explaining a method of forming the CT according to the third embodiment;

Fig. 17 is a view showing coils according to the third embodiment in a completed state;

Fig. 18 is a circuit diagram showing an arrangement of a push-pull circuit;

Fig. 19 is a view for explaining an example of the shape of another conductive plate according to the third embodiment; and

Fig. 20 is a view showing trapezoidal plate portions.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Electrical devices according to the embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[Outline]

According to the embodiment, a conductor in which a plurality of plate portions are connected to each other at their portions is formed. The conductor is wound to form at least two coils. The connecting portion of the plate portions is utilized as the tap of the coils, or as the center tap of a transformer. The

plate portions to be connected to each other are point-symmetrical with respect to their connecting portion.

[Arrangement]

5           The characteristic feature of the transformer of the embodiment resides in the coil arrangement having a CT. A description will be made mostly on the coil arrangement.

Fig. 3 is a view showing the shape of a  
10       conductive plate 2 which forms the coils of the transformer according to the embodiment.

A winding shaft 3 is a winding shaft on which the conductive plate 2 or an electric wire is to be wound to form the coils. The winding shaft 3 has a hollow  
15       shape such as a cylinder so that a magnetic core can be inserted in it when necessary. A direction perpendicular to the section of the cylinder of the winding shaft 3 will be defined as the "direction of the winding width", and the length of the winding shaft  
20       3 in the direction of the winding width will be defined as the "winding width".

The conductive plate 2 is a single plate of a conductor having a point O as its center. The conductive plate 2 has a set of rectangular flat plate  
25       portions A and B to be point-symmetrical with respect to the point O. One side of the flat plate portion A and one side of the flat plate portion B, which are

parall 1 to the direction of the winding width and include the point O, constitute the CT. The length of the conductive plate 2 parallel to the direction of the winding width will be defined as the "conductive plate width", and the length of the conductive plate 2 in a direction perpendicular to the direction of the winding width will be defined as the "conductive plate length".

To utilize the winding width to the maximum, the conductive plate width is set equal to or slightly smaller than the winding width, as shown in Fig. 3. For the same reason, the flat plate portions A and B are rectangular. For the sake of descriptive convenience, the coils which are formed from the conductive plate will be described as the primary coils of the transformer.

In Fig. 3, the flat plate portions A and B are connected to each other at their portions, that is, at one vertex of each flat plate portion. Even if the connecting portion forms a CT having a predetermined width, as shown in Fig. 8 which will be described later, the two plate portions will be regarded to be substantially connected to each other at the vertices of the respective flat plate portions.

Fig. 4 is a view for explaining a method of producing the conductive plate 2.

As shown in Fig. 4, a plate material 4 is a plate of a conductor having the same width as the conductive

plate width of the conductive plate 2. The plate material 4 which forms a roll is continuously cut, while it is being extended, into the shape of the conductive plate 2, and an insulating covering material is applied to the obtained plate, to complete the conductive plate 2. For cutting, for example, a laser cutter, pressing, or the like is used. According to this method, the conductive plate 2 can be produced easily. Also, when forming the conductive plates 2 by cutting, the plate material 4 will not produce any waste.

Fig. 5 is a view for explaining a method of forming coils with the conductive plate 2.

First, that side of the flat plate portion A of the conductive plate 2 which is opposite to the side that forms the CT is fixed to the winding shaft 3. The winding shaft 3 is rotated in the direction of an arrow shown in Fig. 5, so that the conductive plate 2 is wound on the winding shaft 3. In this case, the conductive plate 2 is wound such that it will not extend over the winding width of the winding shaft 3 and that the flat plate portions A and B will not be twisted, thus forming two coils.

Fig. 6 is a view showing the coils in a completed state, and Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the coils in the completed state.

As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, electric wires are



wound on the outer surfaces of the flat plate portions A and B of the conductive plate 2 to form a secondary coil 5. The conductive plate 2 which forms the primary coils is flat. Thus, it is easy to wind the secondary  
5 coil on the outer surfaces of the primary coils. It is also easy to so wind the conductive plate 2 on the secondary coil as to cover it. The terminal numbers circled in Fig. 6 coincide with the terminal numbers of the reference numerals shown in Fig. 2.

10 In this manner, the primary coils of the transformer according to this embodiment can be formed easily by winding one conductive plate 2, obtained from the plate material 4 by cutting, on the winding shaft 3. Therefore, the winding process is simplified, and  
15 the workability is improved. Operation such as leading electric wires to terminals in order to form a CT is unnecessary, thus improving the workability. Consequently, the production cost of the transformer is reduced, and the production of the transformer can be  
20 automated easily.

As the primary coils are formed by effectively using the winding width of the winding shaft 3, the resistances of the primary coils can be reduced easily. If the primary coils are arranged to be in contact with  
25 the winding shaft 3, the lengths of the primary coils become minimum. This contributes to a decrease in resistances of the primary coils. Therefore, in each

primary coil of the transformer according to this embodiment, a measure that increases the number of steps in the winding process and hence decrease the workability, i.e., forming a plurality of coils parallel to each other, becomes unnecessary.

As the plate material 4, a copper plate is preferable. Alternatively, other metal plates having sufficient conductivity, e.g., an aluminum plate, can be used. A laminated plate in which a thin conductive film and a nonconductive film are stacked alternately can also be used. When such a thin, conductive film is used, an eddy current in the direction of the thickness of the plate material, which is caused by an alternating field formed by the primary coils or other factors, can be decreased by decreasing the thickness of the plate material, thus decreasing the loss. Also, an AC resistance caused by the skin effect can be decreased.

If insulation between the flat plate portions A and B after winding can be ensured by, e.g., including an insulator between them, no insulating covering need be applied to the conductive plate 2 after cutting.

#### First Embodiment

Fig. 8 is a view showing the shape of a conductive plate 7 according to the first embodiment.

The conductive plate 7 has a set of flat plate

portions P and Q, and terminals (or electrodes; terminal numbers are circled in Fig. 6) at their ends. The flat plate portion P is a rectangular flat plate which forms a coil P, and has terminals 1 and 2. The  
5 flat plate portion Q is a rectangular flat plate which forms a coil Q, and has terminals 3 and 4. The terminals 2 and 3 correspond to a CT, and are all arranged at positions outside the winding width. In more detail, of the four corners of the flat plate  
10 portions P and Q, the terminals 1 and 4 are arranged at corners that are diagonal with respect to the center O, and the terminals 2 and 3 are arranged at corners shifted from the center O in the direction of the winding width. The conductive plate 7 is designed such  
15 that its conductive plate width almost coincides with the winding width and that only its terminals project from the winding width.

Fig. 9 is a view for explaining a method of producing the conductive plate 7.

20 In the same manner as the conductive plate 2, a plate material 8 which forms a roll is continuously cut, while it is being extended, into the shape of the conductive plate 7, and an insulating covering material is applied to the obtained plate, to complete the  
25 conductive plate 7. When applying the insulating covering material, the terminal portions are left uncovered. Alternatively, after application, th

covering is removed.

Fig. 10 is a view showing coils in a completed state.

The conductive plate 7 is wound on a winding  
5 shaft 3, in the same manner as in the coil forming  
method shown in Fig. 5, to complete coils having  
terminals. To ensure insulation distances between the  
adjacent terminals 1 and 2, and between the terminals 3  
and 4, a small gap is provided between the winding  
10 start and winding end of each of the flat plate  
portions P and Q. If those portions of the flat plate  
portions P and Q where the terminals are in contact  
with each other are insulated by covering, the gaps can  
be omitted. When the coils shown in Fig. 10 are to be  
15 attached to a printed board for an electrical circuit  
or the like, if the respective terminals are bent and  
are inserted in a plurality of holes such as through  
holes formed in the printed board, the workability is  
improved. When the flat plate portions P and Q are  
20 wound, they may partly overlap, and consequently the  
terminals 2 and 4 at the winding end positions may  
overlap the terminals 1 and 3 at the winding start  
positions of the conductive plate 7. This is  
acceptable as far as insulation between the terminals  
25 is ensured.

Second Embodiment

Coils in which each primary coil has two turns will be described as the second embodiment. Fig. 11 is a view showing the shape of a conductive plate 10 according to the second embodiment.

5        A conductive plate 10 has a set of flat plate portions R and S, and terminals (terminal numbers are circled in Fig. 11) at their ends. The flat plate portion R is a rectangular flat plate which forms a coil R, and has terminals 1 and 2. The flat plate  
10      portion S is a rectangular flat plate which forms a coil S, and has terminals 3 and 4. The positions of the terminals and the like are the same as in the first embodiment. The conductive plate 10 has such a winding length that it can be wound on a winding shaft 3 by two  
15      turns.

Fig. 12 is a view for explaining a method of producing the conductive plate 10.

In the same manner as in the first embodiment, a plate material 8 is continuously cut into the outer  
20      shape of the conductive plate 10, and an insulating material is applied to the obtained plate, to complete the conductive plate 10.

When such a conductive plate 10 is wound on the winding shaft 3, coils each having two turns can be  
25      formed of the flat plate portions R and S. When the winding lengths of the flat plate portions R and S are increased, coils having arbitrary numbers of turns can

b formed, .g., coils having three or mor turns, regardless of the numbers of turns of the coils.

As shown in Fig. 19, the plate portions of the respective coils each having a plurality of number of  
5 turns can be arranged such that their windings will not overlap. Then, the entire surfaces of the plate portions that form the primary coils can be in contact with the secondary coil, so that coupling of the transformer is improved.

10 In the present invention, the shapes of the plate portions are not limited to rectangular shapes. Even when the plate portions are trapezoidal, as shown in Fig. 20, the present invention can be applied without any problem.

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### Third Embodiment

Fig. 13 is a view showing the shape of a conductive plate 12 according to the third embodiment, and Fig. 14 is an enlarged view showing the vicinity of  
20 terminals 2 and 3.

In the first and second embodiments, all the terminals of the conductive plate are arranged outside the winding width. In the third embodiment, the terminals of the conductive plate 12 are arranged in  
25 the vicinity of the center of the winding width.

The conductive plate 12 has a set of flat plate portions U and V, and terminals (t rminal numbers are

circled in Fig. 13) at their ends. The flat plate portion U is a rectangular flat plate which forms a coil U, and has terminals 1 and 2. The flat plate portion V is a rectangular flat plate which forms a coil V, and has terminals 3 and 4. The terminals 2 and 3 correspond to a CT.

As shown in Figs. 13 and 14, the terminals 2 and 3 are arranged at the connecting portion of the flat plate portions U and V including a center O. The terminals 1 and 4 are arranged at corners shifted from the terminals 2 and 3 in the direction of the conductive plate length. The terminals are bent at substantially right angles at their bases immediately before winding. This will be described later in detail.

Fig. 15 is a view for explaining a method of producing the conductive plate 12.

In the same manner as in the first and second embodiments, a plate material 14 is cut along the outer shape of the conductive plate 12. An insulating material is applied to the obtained plate, to complete the conductive plate 12.

Figs. 16A to 16C are views for explaining a method of forming the CT.

The connecting portion of the terminals 2 and 3 is bent upward or downward (see Fig. 16B) at positions (positions on straight lines X and Z) away from the

bases of the terminals 2 and 3 each by a distance  $\alpha$  about a straight line Y extending through the center O of the conductive plate as the center (see Fig. 16A). As a result, the flat plate portions U and V form a substantially upright CT having the straight line Y portion as its ridge line (see Fig. 16C). The conductive plate width of the conductive plate 12 is set large by considering the bending margin, so that after bending, the conductive plate width substantially coincides with the winding width of the winding shaft 3.

Fig. 17 is a view showing coils in a completed state.

As shown in Fig. 17, the terminals stand upright at the middle point of the two primary coils toward outside the coils. Since the connecting portion of the terminals 2 and 3 is bent to leave the distance  $\alpha$ , at least an insulating distance of  $2\alpha$  is left between the coils U and V. If those portions of the flat plate portions U and V where the terminals and the like are close to each other are insulated by covering, this gap can be omitted.

The coils with this terminal arrangement do not cause interference between the terminals and a magnetic core to be inserted in a winding shaft 3. Thus, the distance between the magnetic core and the terminals, and the like need not be considered. As the terminals



are concentrated at substantially the center of the coils, connection between the coils and external circuits can be shortened. For example, in the case of a push-pull circuit shown in Fig. 18, an input positive terminal and a CT are connected, terminals 1 and 4 are connected to the drains of switching elements SW, and the sources of the switching elements SW and an input negative terminal are connected. The current on the primary side of this circuit forms a loop starting at the input positive terminal and returning to the input negative terminal. When the input terminals are arranged at one location, the nearer the input terminals and the terminals of a transformer 11 to each other, the shorter the current loop can be formed.

When the push-pull circuit shown in Fig. 18 has a high step-up ratio (e.g., 1 : 100, 1 : 200, or the like) and the voltage of the primary side is very low, the current of the primary side becomes very large. In this case, to decrease the resistances of the primary coils of the transformer 11 becomes a very significant issue. Preferably, the primary coils of the transformer 11 for such application are wound at positions as close as possible to the winding shaft 3, so that their resistances may be decreased. For realizing this demand, the coils of this embodiment are suitable.

### Modification

The terminals 1 and 4 may be arranged on the end faces of the coils, as in the first embodiment, or the CT may be arranged in the vicinity of the center of the coils, as in the third embodiment. When these terminals are arranged at the end faces or the center of the coils, although current distributions in the flat plate portions tend to be nonuniform, a current path is formed to start at the end face of one coil to the center, and to extend from the center to the end face of the other coil. This is effective in uniforming the current distributions in the flat plate portions. The more uniform the current distributions are, the smaller the resistances of the coils may be.

In this manner, according to these embodiments, the coils can be completed by only continuously cutting an elongated plate of a conductor to match the shape of a conductive plate, and by applying an insulating covering material to the obtained conductive plate.

Thus, the conductive plate can be produced easily within a short period of time. A waste of the plate material that may occur when forming the conductive plate by cutting is minimized as much as possible, so that the plate material can be utilized effectively.

When such a conductive plate is used for winding, a transformer (including an inductor having a tap) having a CT can be formed within a short period of time by

only winding a single conductive plate. As a result, the winding process is simplified, and the workability is improved. Also, formation of the CT becomes unnecessary or simple, improving the workability.

5           Such simplification in the winding process and improvement in the workability reduce the production cost of components such as a transformer, thus facilitating automation of the production of the transformer. Since the conductive plate can be wound  
10 by utilizing the winding width of the winding shaft, on which coils are to be wound, with no waste, a measure such as forming a plurality of coils by winding to be parallel to each other, for the purpose of reducing the resistances of the coils, is unnecessary.

15           As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the  
20 claims.